

Serial No. 09/453,772

Marked-Up Copy of Amended Claims 1 and 2:
(Additions underlined; deletions bracketed)

1. (four times amended) A claw pole type actuator of a single-phase structure, comprising:
a stator yoke composed of a pair of substantially circular planar yokes formed of a soft magnetic material, a number N of polar teeth which axially protrude from inner peripheral edges of the respective planar yokes and which are disposed to face each other, extending in an axial direction, and a cylindrical ring provided on outer peripheral edges of one of said planar yokes;

an armature being constituted by installing a coil formed by winding a magnetic wire in a coil receiving section shaped like an annular recess formed by said planar yokes, said polar teeth, and said cylindrical ring of said stator yoke;

a rotor being concentrically disposed within the stator yoke and being adapted for repetitive rotational movement within a set angular range in response to energization of said coil, said angular range being less than 360° and having its endpoints defined by a first angular position and a second angular position, and wherein said rotor is further adapted to be held in either said first angular position or said second angular position by a magnetic detent torque when said coil is deenergized, said rotor having a magnet, said magnet having a number N of magnetic poles; and

a stator assembly which has flanges with bearing provided on both end surfaces of said armature and in which said rotor being installed to face said polar teeth of said stator with a minute gap provided therebetween;

wherein a number of said polar teeth equals the number N of rotor magnetic poles.

2. (amended) An actuator according to Claim 1, wherein said stator yoke is comprised of a first stator yoke in which a planar yoke and a polar tooth are combined into one piece, and a second stator yoke in which a planar yoke, a polar tooth and a cylindrical ring are combined into one piece, and said polar teeth of said first and second stator yokes, respectively, are disposed at [an] a spacing of approximately 180 degrees in terms of an electrical angle.